NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Arthur's Illustrated Sketches and Tales.

I. ILLUSTRATED TEMPERANCE TALES. By T.S. AKTHUR. Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley. 200, pp. 329, 11. SKETCHES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER. By T.S. AKTHUR. Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley. 200.

pp.416 I. The great and well-deserved popularity of Mr. Arthur's Temperance Tales has induced the publisher to collect them in this elegant volume, structive contents. In a few forcible and pathetic narratives, the author illustrates the beauty of Temperance, the perils of self-indulgence, and the safety of total abstinence. His incidents are apparently drawn from real life, or, at all events, are so true to Nature as to produce the effect of actual not overcharged with superfluous ornament, but appealing to the best feelings of the heart with great power and success. As an efficient aid to the Temperance movement, this volume cannot be too highly recommended. Its interest is increased by an autobiographical sketch, in which Mr. Arthur gives a modest account of his early history, and the gradual steps by which he has attended his present position as a popular writer.

II. The collection of Sketches and Stories consists of productions of the author which have already appeared in different periodicals, and which have helped to give him a high reputation as a pleasing and instructive story writer. They are adapted to the popular taste by their selection of incidents from common, every-day life, the freedom and naturalness of their language, and their frequent touches of true pathos. The moral tone of these sketches is always favorable to the domestic virtues, and to the highest religious aspirations. No library for family reading should be considered complete without this volume, which is as lively and entertaining in its character as it is salutary in its influence.

THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS, SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, with a Life of the Author, Notes and Illustrations, by his Grandson, Charles Francis Adams, Vol. II. Boston: Little & Brown, New-York; C. S. Francis & Co. 200, pp. 542.

A fund of interesting reminiscences pertaining to Massachusetts and the other American colonies prior to the War of the Revolution, is presented in this volume, which consists of the Diary of John Adams, to February, 1778, the period of his first departure for Europe, a portion of his Au, tobiography, and notes of debates in the Continental Congress. The Diary commencing with the writer's entrance into responsible life, and extending through a large part of his varied career abounds with personal details and anecdotes' descriptions of Massachusetts society in its prim' itive state, graphic sketches of the most celebrated political and professional characters, and shrewd commentaries on the aspect of affairs, as they gradually ripened to the decisive struggle with Great Britain. The volume is got up in the elegant and substantial style of the best Boston typography, and is embellished with a portrait of the writer, and an excellent view of the old family domicil in Quincy.

THE GEM OF THE WESTERN WORLD, is the title of a new Gift-Book for 1851, edited by the favorite American poetess, Mrs. MARY E. HEWITT, and containing contributions from several of our most popular writers. We notice two or three pleasing articles from the pens of writers whose names have not hitherto been familiar to the public, Mrs. D. M. Osgood, Miss A. E. Russell, and others, beside the well-known signa tures of Grace Greenwood, E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Mary S. Pease, and the accomplished Editress. The volume, which is issued in a style of liberal embellishment, and prepared, it is unnecessary to say, with excellent taste, will be found an attract ive and welcome addition to the already rich stores of Christmas literature. (Cornish Lam-

"THE METHOD OF THE DIVINE GOVERN-MEST, PHYSICAL AND MORAL," by Rev. James McCosn, is a reprint of a learned and profound work by a Scotch Divine, discussing the great religious questions which have been started by the spirit of modern scepticism. It is spoken of in high terms by the best critical authorities in Great Britain, and will no doubt attract the attention of students in this country, who are grappling with the formidable spiritual problems of the age --(Robert Carter & Brothers. 8vo. pp. 511.)

Union of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh with New-York.

The Committees of the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn, having the annexation project in hand, have already conferred amicably on the subject, and find no difficulty in agreeing to the general expediency of it. The plan and terms will be arranged at future joint meetings .-The five Senators from New-York and Kings County, who are a Committee to report on the subject at the next session of the Legislature. meet with them. The President and Trustees of the Village of Williamsburgh have accepted an invitation to join in the conferences, and are favorably inclined to the proposed metropolitan union. Let us hope that they will give themselves vigorously to the noble enterprize, that the union may be speedily consummated-a union by which all parties will gain, and none can lose-a union which will place New-York in its due rank as one of the three greatest cities of the civilized world, only London and Paris competing with it in population, and London alone in commerce and

The reasonableness and wisdom of this measure are so manifest, that the only wonder about it is, that it has not been accomplished before. The quiet indifference of the great majority of this community to the proposition has hitherto constituted a passive obstacle to it, but that will, of course, yield to the first vigorous effort to arouse the public mind on the subject. We do not know that any objections of a public nature have been offered to the proposed consolidation. We can not imagine what objections can be made to it, except from individuals very much mistaking their own interests. It is said that owners of real estate on this Island, above Fortieth-st. imagine that the value of it will be depressed by the annexation of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c. It is difficult to imagine a rational ground for such a notion. If, by refusing to receive these Eastern suburbs into the corporation of New-York, their future growth could be prevented, or the migration of citizens into them be rendered less rapid than now or hitherto, this selfish suggestion might seem to have a certain craft or low policy in it. But, let New-Yorkers do what they will Brooklyn, in 1860, will have at least 200,000 people in it, Williamsburgh 100,000, and Green Point 50,000. These are moderate estimates, and can be sustained by survey and computation as well as analogy. Some are even claiming that, in the course of two or three decades, the majority of the population of this metropolis will be resident on the west end of Long Island. Be that as it may, people will go there no faster after annexation than they do now. Such a thing is hardly possible. Since the 8th of June last, (the date of the census.) Williamsburgh has increased its population from less than 31,000 to nearly 34,000; and how are we to prevent it? What sort of citizen or patriot is the New-Yorker who would prevent it, if he could? If one man entertains such a

wish, let him not dare to utter so foul an aspira-tion. He is an enemy of this City who would act

under a feeling of that nature. Who does not see that the larger New-York becomes and the more it spreads over the surrounding country (though it take the whole western shore of Long Island a mile in width from Flushing Bay to Coney Island, as it probably will before the close of this century,) the higher must and will be the value of lots on this island built portion of this city. Is the inclusion of the Long Island suburbs in the same municipality with the original City of New-York to have the effect of altering the center of metropolitan population or of diverting the course of fashion and self-styled aristocracy from its tendency north ward on the island? Will it transfer the resi dences of "the Upper Ten" from Union Square. Fourteenth-st. Fifth-av, Madison-square and the streets and places adjacent to the remoter parts come, to Green Point or Ravenswood ! Whatever convenient and economical a residence may be made in them, however they may abound in pleasant streets and elegant houses, they will always be to this metropolis what Russell-square, Bedford square, Tavistock square and all the Duke of Bedford's section of London are to the Brit-Williamsburgh will bear the same relations to the north end of this city that the above-named portion of London (north of Holborn) does to "the West End." The Long Island section of this metropolis may be a "St. Pancrais," but the Wards north of Fourteenth st. must always be the New-York "Westminster," "Marylebone,"

Geological and Topographical View of New-Jersey,.....No. 1. To the Editor of The Tribbane.

As you are well aware the study of our own coun try's geology is a deeply interesting one, and when accompanied with actual observation, calculated to impart a great deal of valuable information in regard to the mineral wealth of the United States According to agreement, I herewith commence cal and Agricultural aspect of the State of New

That portion of our country called by Geograph ers, New-Jersey, lies between latitude 387 58' and 41° 21' north, and contains an area of 4,656,330 acres, or 7,276 square miles. The geological features of this State may be properly classed in three general divisions-the alluvial and southern the secondary, billy and middle; and the northern and mountainous, comprising the primitive and transition formations. The southern Division, which is bordered on the South and East by the Delaware Bay and the Ocean, on the South and West by the Delaware river, about 110 miles in length and 75 in breadth, is, with a small excep tion, almost entirely of an alluvial formation. Or the South side of the Nevisink hills, it is very sel-Ocean 60 feet; but those ridges adjacent to the sea, rise in some places nearly 310 feet. It is evident from their geological organization, that they now stand where the waters of the Ocean forme ly rolled, in many places resting on large beds of oyster shells and other marine relics, intermingled with oxide of iron. The strata contains a reddish sand and pudding stone, cemented by iron. Large rocks and beds of ferruginous sand stone, seeming ly more in place, of a more recent formation than the allavial below, containing sufficient metal to be called an ore of iron, are frequently discovered. The sands of the sea shore are pretty strongly some of the streams which descend from the top of the grata, are red with oxide of iron. Efflorsemetimes observed; and spontaneous combustion is frequently noticed here, generated in the

beds of sulph uret of iron. The strata of the eastern declivity which is very steep, and exposed to frequent land slides. Few agricultural improvements have been made en the hills as they are rough, broken, and covered wih thick forest, in which deer are still discovered. A most grand and picturesque view of the Ocean s disclosed from their summit, and the seaboard presents an unequaled panorama, as far as the eye can reach. Though not so extensive, the prospect on land is no less interesting. In this hill, on the side of the Nevisink river, some years ago, a somewhat strange and remarkable cave was discovered, which is 30 feet long and 15 in breadth, and contains three different and distinct apartments. The roof is very low and the entrance is difficult. The upper part or roof, is formed in an arch of soft rock, through which there is a constant filtration of water which percolates igh the pores, and keeps the sandy bottom always damp.

The soil of this alluvial district is composed of

and and clay, someties one overlaying the other; but very often intimately blended, the union of which forms a tolerably fertile loam, which is frequently found on its northern and western border of a considerably varying breadth. At one point north of Salem, it is about eight miles wide; but south of that town it is sometimes found to be less than a mile. On the cast of this strip of loamy north of Salem. It is about eight miles wide; but south of that town it is sometimes found to be less than a mile. On the east of this strip of loamy soil, and west of the marsh which girds the shore of the sea, lies an unusually large sandy plain, scarcely broken by any inequality, and originally covered by a shrub-oak and pine forest—but the wood from a great portion of which has been cut off two or three times. In this section there are many square miles of territory on which there dwells not a human being, and where still the deer may be found, and occasionally the wolf and bear are discovered. In this sandy desert, however, there are found strips of fertile soil which yield a compensatory crop of corn and rye to the labors of the husbandman; and, in many places the deep silence of the forests are awakened by the sound of the woodman's axe, and the din of the forge hammer; and the gloom of the forest is broken by the light of the furnace and glass manufactory.—Four litths of the alluvial district is covered by this immense forest, and scarcely half a century ago the general value of the land was not more than ten cents per acre. At that time there was but a limited demand for the timber, the more substanthe general value of the land was not more than ten cents per acre. At that time there was but a limited demand for the timber, the more substan-tial, such as oak and hickory, being preferred for architectural purposes, and the land was thought to be too worthless to pay the expense of clear-ing. But, when furnaces and glass manufactories were established the woodlands in their locations. were established, the woodlands in their locations became quite valuable; and, when the increased humber of steamboats first lined the Delaware the wood from the interior of New Jersey began to increase in value, and in a few more years, its price was quadrupled. The demand for such fuel steadily increased; the former almost worthless pine lands rapidly advanced in value; and the once idle inhabitants of the scaboard, availed them-selves of the moment, and found abundant and profitable employment in supplying the growing demand. Since then, anthracite coal has been in-troduced, which is far superior as a fuel, and the consumption of oak wood has been greatly diminished in consequence; but, a larger amount of pine wood has been called for, for the purpose of igniting the fossil. The portable culinary furnace enhanced the demand to a greater degree, as thousands of these useful articles are, during the Summer, fed by charcoal. All these circumstances combined, have produced an entire resolution in combined, have produced an entire revolution in the value of pine lands. The former price of ten cents an acre, has been increased to ten dollars: any where the land is conveniently situated to the markets, it is now worth from thirty to fifty dollars an acre. Stripped of every particle of timber, the soil itself, in many places, is now bringing thirty dollars per acre. It requires a space vary ing from 30 to 40 years for the young oak trees to grow large enough for wood; and it is interesting to mark the peculiar adaptation of the different

ior three hundred dollars an acre.

From fear to twenty feet below the surface of the soil, throughout a great portion of the alluvial district, is found a species of the greenish blue earth, mixed with shells, forming a good quality of marl. This substance renders this section of country doubly valuable, in an agricultural point of view, in consequence of its being used as a maure to reclaim the soil of the more sandy portions of the district. The essential property of marl as a manare is lime, and its value is increased or diminished in proportion to the amount of calcareous matter it contains. There are marls of a purer nature than any which can be found in the State of New Jersey; the Jersey marls being known as the shell, clay and stone marls. The shell marl is composed of testnetous marter, in various quantities and degrees of combination; and it not unfrequently happens that bones of marine and land animals and shells are found imbedded in it, such as the benes of the rhinoceros, elephants teeth, deers horns, bones of the whale, sharks teeth, deers horns, bones of the whale, sharks teeth, such curire skeletons of lish, together with graphites, belemites, cardities, and various shell lish. The clay marl derives its name from the quantity of clay in union with calcareous substances. This kind of marl varies in color—being graphites, belemintes, cardites, and various shell fish. The clay marl derives its name from the quantity of clay in union with calcareous substances. This kind of marl varies in color—being blue brown and yellowish, and retain moisture longer than others. In the stone marl sand is combined with calcareous and argillaccous matter which gives a hardness in proportion to its quan-

longer than others. In the stone marl sand is combined with calcareous and argillaceous matter which gives a hardness in proportion to its quantity; but where it is of a thin and liminar structure, it is known as slate marl. All these marls, from the clay they contain, are softened by water, and if exposed to the action of the atmosphere, soon crumble to a powder.

Some authors class the marl region of New Jersey with the ferruginous sand formation of the 1 nited States. So far as it has yet been investigated, it may, perhaps, be located between two lines, one running from Trenton to Amboy or Raritan Bay, the other from Deal on the Atlantic, through Camberland County, to the mouth of Store Creek, on the Delaware River.

Beds of silicious gravel, the pebbles varying from the size of coarse sand to one and two inches in diameter, cemented together by exide and phosphate of iren, and containing fossils similar to those above described. At Mullica Hill, in Gloucester county, the most notorious beds of this kind of marl is found. A number of the blue marls, which strongly effervesce with acids, contain but five per cent, of lime, still in some parts there are to be found large beds of calcareous marl, which contain forty per cent, the remainder being silex, iron, &c., blended with a hard, suberystaline limestone, filled with zeophytes. All these diversified appearances pass by insensible degrees into each other, exhibiting almost an eadless variety of mineralogical character. Iron pyrites are found ahundantly in these beds; and, in the calcarous pits there are amber, chert, retinasphalt, lignite and minute spherical masses so of a dark green color, compact texture, somewhat analogous to or resembling those which are found in the preensants of France. From every indication, it does not appear that their formation is organic, although they have been found in many instances to contain the teeth of sharks, or a small shell for a nucleus. Spinerical bodies of inrge dimensios are also found.

tain the teeth of sharks or a small shell for a nucleus. Spherical bodies of large dimensios are also found.

Thus have I sketched briefly a pretty tolerable description of the State of New Jersey; and as the quality of marl, which forms the most valuable portion of this division varies greatly in its character. I have particularized more minutely, perhaps, than I should under other circumstances. In Monmouth county, a little below the Shrewsbury river, there is a marl so strong that five cartioads the acre are sufficient to spread over the land advantageously, while in other places it is so weak as to require from twenty to one hundred to answer the same purpose. So beneficial has it been in some places that it has been the means of saving some districts from depopulation, and of increasing the number of inhabitants in others, and bids fair, at no distant day, to convert the sandy pine deserts into rich agricultural districts.

Occupations—Among a vast proportion of the inhabitants of the Southern division of this State their occupations are Agriculture, and in surveying it we find that the soil best adapted to the collivation of grass and grain, particularly composes of grain and grass. Where the farmers have tolerably good facilities for sending their produce to market, they avail themselves of extensively cultivating truck farms, and of raising potatoes, fruit, melons, &c. In the interior of the country, where the inhabitants have no direct communication with the city of New Yorkor Philadelphia, they feed all their grain to cattle, and by this means raise some of the best beef and pork in South and West Jersey. The great inducements to enterprise and industry constantly operating in the markets upon the borders of this section, have already produced wonderful effects, and cannot fail to excite the inhabitants to still grater efforts to improve the advantages they possess.

Throughout this region extensive beds of the variety of scallageous oxide of iron, or beg ore.

fail to excite the inhabitants to still greater efforts to improve the advantages they possoss. Throughout this region extensive beds of the variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, or bog ore, are common, which, when mixed with due proportion of mountain ore, in the furnace, makes good iron for castings and the forge. From these furnaces, and those of the glass-houses, fed by the wood of the forests, a considerable portion of the annually growing wealth of the District is derived. And if we add to these, the cord-wood, lumber, and vessels built upon its southern waters, we shall have enumerated the chief sources of the prosperity of this section of the country. The whole district is quite well watered, and may, in time, with an impetus to industry, develop rich time, with an impetus to industry, develop rich

elds for all departments of enterprise.

My next letter will contain a description of the econdary formation of the State, and the second division of its geology. Yours, &c. D. W. B.

To the Editor of The Tribune

In my first communication I made three geolog ical divisions of this State, of the first of which I gave you a full description. I will confine this letter to an account of the Second Division.

That portion of the State of New-Jersey included in the Second Geological Division is embraced between a line drawn from Trenton and extending north past New-Brunswick to Hoboken, and one extending from the Ramapo Mountain, curving by the Highlands to the Delaware, between Milford and Alexandria. This area embraces about 75 miles in length, and a breadth of between 25 and 30 miles. The soil is exceedingly variable, the surface quite rough and broken, and the only remarkable characteristic of its features is its geological formation. It is composed of secondary, or old red sandstone, which rises into hills of considerable clevation, and which are covered with greenstone or trap rock. A large portion of Bergen County, nearly the whole of Essex, a considerable part of Morris, two-thirds of Somerset, about one-half of Middlesex, and three-fourths of Hunterdon Counties are included in its area, while the sandstone base is found in various states of induration and aggregation. From the Palisades on the Hudson River in a westerly direction to Hunterdon County, it is exceedingly compact and hard, and in many places affords an excellent quality of building stone; but in other parts it not unning assumes the shape and property of pudding-stone and wacke, and in some instances furnishes organic remains in considerable quantities. Underlying these hills and valleys is found a red rock, which assumes the form of shale or slate. This rock, taken from whatever depth of surface, disintegrates into a rich loam, and affords a surface more valuable than that formed by harder stone, in consequence of the clayey constituents it contains. From every indication this whole section would have been, and in all probability was, at some distant day, a rich and vast plain, had it not been for the trap hills thrown upon it, and the only broken surface would have been characterized by the meandering courses of the streams, as they pur, ue their tortuous channels to

A few exceptions, however, from this general formation may here be observed. The first trap ridge, known as the Newark Mountain, 2nd which lies in a southensterly direction from Spring field to Boundbrook, is bordered by the alluvial forms.

the loamy and clayey soil, grows an abundance of cak, frequently of much value and benuty; but, in the sandy regions are large and almost impenetrable swamps of cedar, which is used for the purpose of fencing. Those swamps sometimes sell for three hundred dollars an acre.

From four to twenty feet below the surface of the soil, throughout a great portion of the alluvisi district, is found a species of the greenish blue earth, mixed with shells, forming a good quality of marl. This substance renders this section of country doubly valuable, in an agricultural point of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view, in consequence of its being used as a major of view. In this allowed westward to the Runitan, below Brunswick, where it forms to the Runitan below Brunswick, where it forms to the Buvial tract, the bed of that river. In this alluvial tract, the bed of that river. In this alluvial tract, the bed of that river. In this alluvia other strip of alluvial soil nearly twenty miles in length and about five in breadth, between the secondary valley and the Bergen ridge, which has been formed by the deposits of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The basis of this tract is about fifteen feet below the surface, and is composed of sand and shells, like the shore of the sea. From the vast quantities of different kinds of lumber found in this formation, buried at considerable depths, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the whole strata was once evoyered with wood for, when the New-Jersey Railroad was in course of construction, whole logs and trees, excavated from the soil, were used for its foundation. There is an island which is sometimes called Secancus, situated between three and four miles northeast of Jersey City, and which, like the adjacent shores, is chiefly composed of red and gray sandstone. At either end of this hill is and elevated hight or promontory, which presents a view of unsurpassed magnificence. The elevation on the south end, which is recognized by the name of "Snake Hill," assumes a contral form, and is composed of trap rock resting upon sand-stone, which rises into mural precipices, with masses of trap piled at its southern base in cu. other strip of alluvial soil nearly twenty miles in

The lover of the romantic, as he stands upon its verdure clad summit, can survey, simost at its base, the sparkling waters of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, as they "drag their slow length along" through, as it were, a sea of verdure. He can also see on the western side beautiful ranges of mountains and populous towns; on the east the dingy, noisy and bustling City of New York, and hear its bells tremble on the surrounding atmosphere, as their sounds reverberate from hill to hill and mingle in the air above. On the south, the broad bosom of the mighty ocean

from hill to hill and mingle in the air above. On the south, the broad bosom of the mighty ocean stretches away in all its grandeur, far as the eye can reach.

The first range of mountains in this district begins on the Hudson River, and gradually rises from Bergen Point, and is the boundary between this State and the State of New-York for about thirty miles, when it debouches into the latter State, and extends nearly the same distance farther. There is a gradual descent from its western side to the Hackensack Valley, but on its eastern side it is rough, broken and exceedingly precipitous. Nearly four miles north of Jersey City, at a point called Weehawk, this mountain assumes an elevation of nearly 340 feet above tide-water, and presents the appearance of a perpendicular wall. On the eastern side of this mountain, where it crosses the Hudson, it rises, in some places, almost 600 feet in a perpendicular bluff, through which a large number of lissures vertically pass, which have given to it the name of Palisades. At this point the ledge is almost entirely destitute of verdure; but at times vegetation may be seen shooting out from the crevices of these basaltic columns. From the edge of the water to the base of the hill there is a steep declination covered with stone, apparently fallen from the hights above. The greenstone of this mountain, resting on sandstone, and is aggregated from hornblende, feldspar and epidote, with which radiated and compact preinite is, at times, blended.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war a metallic vein of ore was discovered, which was subsequently worked under the supposition that it contained gold. It is situate near the present site of Fort Lee. Investigation, however, has proved it to be nothing more than a pyrite and green carbonate of copper, with the matrix quartz dipping under the greenstone. There are two other mountain ranges which intersect this country, that assume quite an important feature to this part of my description. They take their rise about two miles nor

ficent view of the great secondary valley, lying between the Preakness ridge, the Highlands and the Hudson.

There is another section of this trap rock called the Totowny Mountain, which rises near the Preakness ridge, not far from Paterson, and at the Great Falls it connects the Newark chain. This ridge, in some places, is quite destitute of rock; but, on the east side there are a number of rock: but, on the east side there are a number of steep ledges, with denticulated mural faces, in the form of the basaltic columns of the Palisades. A very interesting portion of this ridge is observed in the shape of a semicircular wall, composed of greenstone, with columns slightly projecting, strongly resembling a fortification in runs. Sand-stone of a very fine and squeerior multiv, of the strongly resembling a fortilication in ruins. Sandstone of a very fine and superior quality, of the
red and gray classes, interspersed with mica, alternates with angillaceous strath, dipping under
the greenstone, with an inclination of twelve degrees west, is found in this mountain; and, in
some places, layers of bituminous coal, two inches
in thickness, have frequently been discovered.
No valuable beds of coal, however, have been
found; but, it is supposed that these seams indicate richer and more extensive deposits of this
substance. The whole surface of this section is
abundantly covered with gueiss, granite, pudding
and sandstone, in masses, indicating that they
have been washed and rolled together. In the
greenstone of this ridge there are sometimes
found chalcedong, agate, prehnite, and a mineral
somewhat analogous to, or resembling cachelong.
Perpendicular mural precipices formed of greenstone, with wide vertical fissures and amorphous
masses at their base, are found at the Falls of the

stone, with wide vertical fissures and amorphous masses at their base, are found at the Falls of the Passaic. Much argillaceous matter is contained in the lower strata of this rock, which, to a great extent, supplies the places occasioned by the absence and deficiency of hornblende. The base of the ledge is a porous rock, posited in almost a horizontal line, and resembles the toadstone found

at Derbyshire.
At the "Little Fall" of the Passaic there is found at Derbyshire.

At the "Little Fall" of the Passaic there is found a fine grained fissile sandstone, which rises up in beautiful mural precipices, in which seams or vertical fissures cross each other at various angles, "giving to detached pieces a regular prismatic form, with three or four sides, often truncated in one or more of the lateral edges." In other parts of the Preakness ridge, similar rocks have been found, and various marine organic remains of the madrepores, tubipores, pectenites, terebratulas, encrintes, balabites, serpulites, and orthocerites have likewise been discovered. These, however, are generally found in an argillaceous base.

These trap ridges, between Springfield and Patterson, have been designated as the first and second Newark mountains, and Caldwell mountains. They extend with great uniformity of hight.

second Newark mountains, and Caldwell mountain. They extend with great uniformity of hight, in a southerly direction. The declivities on the eastern side are quite precipitous, but their western sides assume a more gradual slope, Mural precipices in these hills are very rare—the only ones of any notoriety are at Springfield and Patterson; still, wherever there are ledges the sides of the mountains are covered with small amorphous stones. In the valley between these hills, the red and gray freestone alternates with shale. Bituminous coal is also associated with argillaceous shale, in thin layers, and sometimes it is found in the freestone quarries, in the vicinity of the Passaic. At Springfield, near the termination of the Newark mountain, it frequently happens that smoke and flame are seen issuing out of the apertures in the trap ranges, caused no doubt, by apertures in the trap ranges, caused no doubt, by carbonated hydrogen gas; and, in all probability, it is strongly indicative of seams or beds of coal below. There have also been discovered in these hills, animal and vegetable organic remains in the freestone, and at, or near, Belleville, a tooth of some animal whose race is now extinct, almost two inches in length, about fifteen years since, was dug up from a depth of 15 feet below the sur-

Minnesota Mine.

But the greatest curiosity we have seen in the way of these articles, is the stick of oak timber lately taken out of one of the ancient "pits" or shafts at the Minnesota Mine, 27 feet below the surface. It is a small tree, about 10 feet in length and sor 10 inches in diameter, having short limbs 2 feet apart, and at nearly right angles with one another; and on this account, and from its standing nearly upright, it is supposed to have been used as a laider by the ancient miners. In this shaft and around and over this stick were rocks and earth, and large trees were growing over it; and many centuries must have clapsed since that ancient ladder was placed there.

We learn from Capt. J. W. Hunter, who brought down (last week) a piece of this stick, about 4feet

down (last week) a piece of this stick, about 4 feet in length, and to whom we are indebted for a small piece of the same, that when taken out of the mine it could easily be pulled in pieces by the hands, but by carefully drying it in the sun it became strong and hard, and very much "season-cracked" by the exposure to the

air and sun.

How long would oak timber probably remain in this state of preservation under such circumstances? And would the presence of copper around it have any effect in the preservation of it? These are questions to which we should be glad to have more satisfactory answers than we are able to give them. grad to make give them.
[Lake Superior Journal, Sept. 2).

WATER CURE.

PR. T. L. NICHOLS, and Mrs. GOVE from Sixth-av. Patients taken for full board or day treatment, or treated at their residences. Consultations from 10 of 2.

DR. SHEW'S WATER-CURE INSTI-TUTION, corner Twelfth-st. and University-place.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE—CITY and COUNTRY.—Dr. TRALL, receives Patients at the commodious City establishment, 15 Laight-st, and at Oyster Bay, L. I. Communication duily between these piaces by steamboat and railroad. General Fractice attended to. Consultations \$5.

O CONSTITUTE OF THE PROPERTY O

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT ACCOMPLISHMENT.
MRS SAUNDERS from Regentst. London, h

opened her DRAWING ACADEMY for the Winter,

Sew York to give lessons in her newbeller, and a

N.B.—Lirenesses tation.

TEACHERS WANTED and Schools FOR SALE.—At the U.S. School Agency, 233 Broadway, some of the most popular and literative SCHOOLS in this country, both male and female, with fine houses, lands, farmiture, &c., most beautifully situated, may now be obtained by purchase. Teachers of character and capital will do well to apply soon, post paid, and learn all the particulars—also the pleasing results of similar negotiations heretofore. 16.34 WESS E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. MUSIC TEACHER WANTED-A

MRS. NICHOLAS CARROLL'S

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 218 West Fourteenth-st, between Eighth and Ninth
avenues.

The course of study in this Institution embraces English
in all its branches, and Franch as a spoken as well as a
written Lampuage. Music, Drawing, Latin, German, Italian and Spanish taught by competent professors.

The French department is under the charge of a Parisian
Lady, experienced as a Teacher in Paris and in this city.

Dancing Classes, under the charge of an approved teacher, will be formed early in November.

The next term commences Nov. 21.

101-

DRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A grad-

A LADY DESIRES employment as a truncher, either in schools or private families in this city, or she will go North, South, East, or West. She will teach the English branches, and Dawling, Perspective, &c. and Oil Painting. Apply to MINERVA, by note, Triamo Oilsce.

CORTLANDT INSTITUTE.—A SESKILL, N.Y.—This institution is situated on the Hudson, 45
miles from New York, and is accessible by cars or boats.—
The sessions commence May I and Nov. I. Circulars may
be obtained of S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; J. Miller, 441 Broadway; or by addressing the Principals.

olf Imeod* A. R. PHIPPEN, Principals.

MANSION-SQUARE FEMALE SEM-will commence on Thursday, Nov. 7. For catalogness or particular information apply to the Principal or to any of the Trustees. W. P. GIBRONS, M.D. Principal. TRUSTEES-M. J. Myers, G. R. Hendrickson, 34 Cort-land-st.; G. Suyvesant, Second-av.; J. S. Gibbons, Ocean Bank; R. A. Varick, M.D.; E. Trivett, M.D.; A. J. Coffia. o16 3weed*

TEACHERS and GOVERNESSES are Wanted Days and the U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, 233 Broadway, for Music, French and German, ONE DOL-LAR procures negotiations with the best Schools and Fami-lies until suited. Correspondence throughout the Union— Established 1847. [nd 3t*] E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor.

BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS at NEW-CANAAN. Con.—45 miles by Railroad from New-York: DAVID S. ROCKWELL, Principal. This is one of the oldest Boarding Schools in the State. Particular information may be obtained by reference to his Circulars, which may be find at the bookstore of Clarke & Austin, 265 Broadway, and of Mr. J. P. Ridner, Art Union Balking, 497 Broadway. The Circulars also contain the names of some of his numerous patrons and their places of business and residences.

TAST BROADWAY CLASSICAL
INSTITUTE.—The subscriber having succeeded Mr.
TRACY in his SCHOOL, offers to the old patrons and to
others that may favor him with their patronage, most decidedly increased EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, inferior to none enjoyed in this city. For terms and other particulars inquire at the Institute, 123 East Broadway.

Rev. H. J. DAYID, Principal,
o30 5w* Successor of C. Tracy.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—Classes
in GERMAN are now forming under the direction of
Prof. ADLER, and such gentlemen from the city as are
desirous of studying that language, are respectfully invited
to join. Applications may be made at the UNIVERSITY
BUILDINGS, No. 8, at 94 o'clock A.M. old 2taw3w4

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a few A LADY is destroyed at the value of adults, whom she will attend at their own residences, and instruct in the higher ENGLISH BRANCHES. Endoubted references, and terms made known on application at 35 Prospecteds. Brooklyn. 616 & W&S.

L SCHOOL.—The subscriber having opened a School in Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, wishes to take a few boys into his family in addition to those aiready engaged. The School commences on the first Monday in November. The School commences on the first Monday in November.

Terms made known on application, by mail or otherwise, to

629 2w* CLARENGE C. COOK. RENCH TAUGHT .- Mr: HANSEN,

I late student with Prof. Ampère in Paris, continues his PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in the French Language and Literature. EVENING CLASSES for YOUNG MERCHANTS, at his lodgings, 507; Broadway. At home between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

A YOUNG LADY (a German) who destroits of engaging her services in some School, to teach they native language, and would like to increase the number of her private pupils. Her terms are very moderate, quire of the Rev. Mr. NEANDER, 165 Bowery. nl lw TO PARENTS AND OTHERS .- A

a gentleman, professor of the PIANO FORTE, lastly arrived from Paris, (France) is desirous of obtaining a situation as TEACHER in a private family, or in an inaditute in New-York, or in any other State. Satisfactory references given. Address E. H. at this office.

PROFESSOR A. BASSET'S PRIVATE CLASSES in FRENCH and SPANISH are OPENED at his residence, 364 Broadway, corner Franklindil Im

DANCING.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame
DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame
public of New-York that she has purchased of Makane
FERRERO her splendid establishment, No. 21 HOWARD,
ST, and begs leave to refer to the following oard of Maleme FERRERO.

Madame FERRERO most respectfully unnounces to defaultionable circle and citizens generally of New York, tashe has discontinued her instructions in the polite aconsplishment of DANCING and that the possession of academy tas been transferred to Madame AUGUSTA
ST JAMES, whose very refined method and beautiful year
of the art eminently quality her for the task she understand
Madame FERRERO. from her knowledge of the area
abilities of Madame AUGUSTA, is most happy to recommend her to all her own pupils and patrons, and zealously
solicits for her a continuance of that favor and exposed
solicits for her a continuance of that favor and exposed
patroning which she (Madame FERRERO) has enjoyed for
many years, assuring them, that if care and strictive feature
Madame AUGUSTA, she is persuaded, will give swent
satisfaction.

Madame AUGUSTA has made arrangements with be-

urilles.

Revision of Misses and Masters on WEONES.

ROYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock P.M. For Gentle, men on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 p.M. Private Classes of eight can be formed at any hour to suit be convenience of indies and gentlemen.

11 through

DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DAN.

**A CING ACADEMY, No. 448 Broome-street, new
Broodway — The classes for the season are now open at 1,
8, and 8 P. M. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sanday for Gentlemen, on Thesday and Sanday at 3 P. M. for
kine can attend that once a week. Privato Lessang prylass
when not occupied by the classes. Sofree dasans every
two weeks for adults, and every month for children and parents.

EMANUEL BRANDIES, late of Vienna, PROFESSOR of PIANO and SINGING, thorself familiar with the English, French, Italian and German has guages, possessing a very expeditions method of Musical Instruction, respectfully offers his services to the Pable and Schools of New-York and vicinity. He is resty to receive Punjis either at his residence, 250 Houston-at between 1 and 3 or 5 and 70 clock, or at G. E. GOULD & CO's formerly Riley & CO's Music Store, 237 Browdwy, Laferences, if required.

WHAT NEXT!!—The JOURNEY.

LORING ESTABLISHMENT, 134 Nassatist Idon's soa of Beekman, is now open for business and public inspecting arrient from a SPLENDID STOCK of FALL and Wig.

TER GOODS. Every garment is WARRANTED by FIT, and made in the most rishifonable, durable style. We my in a word, come and see what working mechanics by done, can and will do.

OSSITE.

CLOTHING AND TALLORING.—In.
of every description—1,000 Coats, from \$1 to \$5; 1st
Vests, frem \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$1 to \$5; 1st
Vests, frem \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$1 to \$5; 1st
Vests, frem \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$1 to \$5; 1st
Vests, frem \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$1 to \$5; 1st
Vests, from \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$2 to \$5; 1st
Vests, from \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$2 to \$5; 1st
Vests, from \$1 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$2 to \$5; 1st
Vests, from \$2 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$2 to \$5; 1st
Vests, from \$2 to \$4; 5,000 Panis, from \$2 to \$4;

CENTS TRAVELING, SHAVING and DRESSING CASES—The Latest Styles in may variety. Also, Ladies DRESSING and TOILETTE and STEWART'S PLANTAGENET GUARD RAZOR. An entirely new article, being furnished with great which effectually protects the face from being cut and may

CARPETING.

TMPORTED CARPETINGS for the FALL TRADE.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY are now receiving their supplies for the Fall Trade, consisting of ROYAIL TAPESTRIES. BRUSSELS. IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, INSERIN and other CARPETINOS, comprising one of the largest, most complete and desirable assortments ever officeed in this market.

Their purchases being made entirely for CASR, aforts them salvantages in making selections that but few passes, and embles them to sell at the lowest possible prima. English Tapestry Carpets, from 1to 50 14s per yard. English Brussels Carpets, from 8to 10s per yard. English Brussels Carpets, from 8to 10s per yard. American Three-ply Carpets, from 7to 10s per yard. American Three-ply Carpets, from 7to 10s per yard. English and American Superino Ingrain Carpets, from 8to 5s to 7s per yard.

Common Ingrain Carpets, from 2s to 4s per yard.

Also, a large stock of English and American 1003 OIL CLOTHS, from 2 feet to 34 feet wide.

DRUGGETINGS, 64, 84, 124, 4 and 164 wide, with a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, 682, 2w. 124 and 164 wide, with a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, equally low.

COAL.—A fine assortment of AN-thracite coal, of a Superior quality suitable for furnaces, ranges, grates, &c. Communers deal rous of procuring their COAL at a VERY LOW BATE will do well to give the subscriber an early call, o8 hm* GEORGE A. SPARKS, 205 and 201 Frackinst COAL.-RED or WHIT ASH at low-

or Egg, \$6 25. Less if taken from boats. At yad, 68 Broome-st. near Wooster, and 513 Bowery. J. WEEKS, Jr. & NEPHEWS COAL.—I am selling COAL, as usua

of the BEST QUALITY cheaper than any other deal er in the city, from my yard, corner of King and Greenvich sts. (old 6w*) PETER CLINTON CLARENDON HOTEL.—The under

CLARENDON HOTEL.—The undersigned having leased the NEW HOTEL which have the property of the past year by Hou Samed B. Ruggles, respectfully informs he public that he have an experimental inguity the forms he public that he have an experimental inguity informs he public that he have an experimental inguity informs he public that he have an experimental inguity informs he public that he have an experimental inguity and strangers require a Hotel that combines comfor, it are an experimental in the citizens of New York and strangers require a Hotel that combines comfort, and will the history of the hard and an amount that families as have the real comforts when an many require as so so were the Public Houses.

The location cannot be surpassed, being strated at \$0.000 the view of the more degration in the view of Union Park, Madison-square, Suyvessus and Gramercy Park, and among the most degration of the companion of the companion of the companion of the most degration of the companion of the most degration of the companion of the most degration of the companion of the

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore ordering between the subscribors in the Union Place Hotel, wis dissolved on the 5th inst. by mutual consent.

(Signed) J. C. PUTNAM.
O. C. PUTNAM.
O. C. PUTNAM.
O. C. PUTNAM.

RUBBER GOODS, SPECIALLY AND
GENERALLY,—DAY, 23 Cordand-at. has all has
fuctories running as fast as steam and water power and
drive them, making more and better fabrics than any slot
concern; prices never so locate the Course work and
concern; prices never so locate the Goods was a real right to make
the control of the course will be a
great benefit to DAY, who has a least right to make it dea
ing eminent Lawyers, have given written prices deal not
tons,) that this same reliasted Patent, is randulent and with
tons, it will be a series of the course of the course
tons, it will be a series of the course of the course
tons, it will this same reliasted Patent, is randulent and with
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Baq, F. B. Catting, F. B. Back
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Baq, F. B. Catting, F. B. Back
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Baq, F. B. Catting, F. C. Loring, C.
W. Loring, Eage.

Now as this is the only legal decision ever made, used
ting the validity—afraid the fortunes must be made by such
ing mills night and day, while other capitalist greats
the great business, and we are satisfied. He combination, can't help it. All the seaming use
amony in ecombination, can't help it. All the seaming use
Day's Packing. Warehouse 5 story store, 23 Corlands,
m'd Zweod

The street of th

TO MASONS.—HAIR, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at 7 North Esset at N